The Popular Carpet and Okleloth, &c., &c., establiment of McGaoatt a Trans, so its broadway free in the same of McGaoatt a Trans, so its broadway free in the same of the same

To Severs of China, Glass and Gas Fixtures .-

IN The wonder

Set Aldings is Broadway comprise
Set N FLOORS,
Set N FLOO

the newest designs, including every needfal article, from the apest to the most coatly. We confidently select that there is where to be found an assertment of these articles equaling our manufact. We are not conneed to the sale of one mackets parents but on the contrary, have blandelers, Brackets, he, from the most property of the contrary there there is no are thereby abled to offer huyers the most complete and varied assertment to select from.

GILDING AND PAINTING CHINA.
GILDING AND PAINTING CHINA. We are constantly producting Direct and Tea Sets made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputably better them can be made by any other house in New Tora, for the reason list we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are about to be perfected improvements in baking the colors that are whincen to any hot ourselves. We particularly request monaconstate the perfect or work in this department of art manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of naliging, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day.

We have also a most complete assertment of

We have also a most consiste assertment of warm ones a business. Depart, Tea and Tollet Ware, sich and plain our TARLE GLASS.

of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherche amps of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expenses for the models, just introduced.

Our assortment of Glass Ware included, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive.

PLEASE IERAS IN MIND.

that the price of every article in our stare is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices, always select the

LARGEST HOUSE

you can find W J. F Datley & Co., Importers and Manufacturers, New Marble Sin ex Noc 531 spit 533 icondway. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale qualets in STRAIGHT, RICHARDS GOODS LINENS EMBROIDERIES, Marrithal Hosiery, Millinger Goods, &c. Marchine

ery section are to rited to examine, our mock before purchasing.

STRANN, SUTCHINSON & Co.

No. 13 and 14 Warrows, four doors below STURANNY. UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods at low prices,
will be found at Union Abams's

Hosiery and Under Garme y and Under Garmen: Manufactory, No. 501 Broadway. Oppposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nihlo's Garden

BATS! HATS! HATS!—The cry is still they come to the establishment of RAFFERTY & LEASE, where well dressed continues no to set fachionable and a yish Hats, which they can suche of 85 and \$4 and get a nee fixeness beside free of charge. Repember RAFFERTY & LEASE, No. 57 Chatham and corner Chatham and leasters. THE LITTLE BROADWAY HAT ESTABLISHMENT.

BOX. notwithstanding his estab ishment No. 533 Brosdway is not replace on farmish the best Hats at the cheapest price of any sterie the city. Call and judge.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE - FREEMAN, Uniter, No.

e mest extensive Hat Establishment in New-York The Brost extensive the second of the American Trust House the New Lat Company to sake to the American Trust House them and seem to take great points; clease, and set up a most of and carried billy. It is val, her they are the una senders of the and of fashion. One price and one quarity. Molessin and flocky outside Beavers, very line, these dollars only.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSERY Would respectthy inform their friends and the public that they have changed
business location late No. 48 Peurlet., to No. 456 Broadway,
the door below Grandet! They are now prepared to exhibit their
stepring Styres, consisting of Mosaic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels,
have ply and ingrain.

English and American Floor Oil Gloth, and all other goods per

CAMPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & REFERENCE, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, have just restrement, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, have just restreed from section a large lot of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carstines, which they offer at the following low rates:

Eich Tapestry Oarpet, 12 to 14 our yard.

Eich Tapestry Oarpet, 14 to 16 per yard.

Abe all other goods at equally low prices.

Planos.-T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair first ANOS.—A. Offinder to Aboliva, and with the cele-iron frames and circular scales. L. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, t & Commische Pianos, (of the old established firm of Hallett.) Horace Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers, at whole-retail at factory prices. Second-band Pianos from \$75 to Horace Waters' Harden (Artical Roll)

1,000 REWARD.—CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.— Persons using, seiling, or meking sewing machines without use from me are farbidden infringing my patent of September 10 de under the penalties of the law. See a list of my incnesses innery column maide; the recept decision of the United State

rd.

a shave caution applies to the "one thread" machine, (so
if it was infringement of my patent, and will be presented
rlingly. Copies of the late decision of the United States Court,
ing the use of the Singer mechines in Massachusetta, are ready
as distribution at my office.

The industrions chizens of New-York" will do well to read
is all reasons using reparating Machines are Liable

Elsaw. "The Boston conspirators," of whom I M. Singer
have so much to say, are those who know.

CKYNTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA
SHIRES - No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with
those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine
Ge, No 234 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction,
each since their liability of getting out of repair, the practical
likely of the stitch and their durability render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides, the Patent for these
liabilities is tree from the legal controverty in which almost all
liabilities involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchaster. Those is want of a first rate strice the chaspest and best,
will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctally
attended to. Address

President Avery Sewing Machine Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York City.

SEWING MACHINES - CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC .-OF WING MACHINES — CAUTION TO THE PERIC.—

erre the sale owners of five distinct patents granted by the United

the for Sewing Machines, and no Sewing Machine of any value

or can be made by others without violating one or more of our

limits. We have commenced saits for infringement in the U.S.

cuill Court for the Southern District of New York against Ellis

we, Jr., the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., Grover, it Court for the Southern District of Now-york against Lines, Jr., the Wheeler and Wilson Manufecturing Co., Grover, & Co., the American Manuette Sewing Machine. Co., and Tay-Rogern who sell N Hund's Soution Machines. The public are y warried against using these infrincing machines, as we intended our rights to the full extent of the law.

1. M. Sixons & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Stor THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the STOP THEEF IS the cry of the culpin to divert the salid remains which we missed the simulation of the devertience that I his Singer has a nuit pending against us for infringing the life of Johnson patent. We have no mits to try in the newspapers believing that the best method of singular incomposers is to meet them in court whem henver they dare the us to appear if may see destinue of seeing a certified copy of the Morry & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 403 Broadway, and, they can do so by calling at our office, No. 403 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAP-PETTER THAN THE EEST—We are ready to exhibit a ing Machines of various patents at prices ranging from a according to the quality and perfection of the machine examine them. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 328 Broadway.

The Avery Sewing Machine (so-called) is an in-bingement of my patent of 1845, also of the patent grahted to S. C. Blockett Dec, 1856, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery modelne I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons makine, acting or using an I Avery machine. I No. 39 throadway.

MELODEONS.—An assortment of Melodeons larger than can be found anywhere else in the city, comprising Goodman & Baldwire Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. For tichness, parity and power of tone them two makes are superior to all others, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperature. Sold wholesale or retail at great bargains. Horace Waters Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—In mother column may be seen the advertisement of Sillas C Hearing's Patent Champion Bafes, which we believe to be superior to any now made. A Safe that will preserve books and papers curring a fire, is the cheapen lind of insurance—for thousands of dollars may often that be saved; and hence the great rivalry among the assuriacturers to excel each other, and to produce the best attice. Mr. Hearing's reputation is America is the result of many years experience, with frequent tests in large fires; and in England he was honored at the World's last with a medal for "the best Safe."

SIMEON DRAPER holds a Sale of Stocks, Bonds. be, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fullow, April 28, at 12) o'dock. Also, On Tutshaw, May 2, at same time and place, for "account of whom it may concern." See Shares of the City of Cairo, \$100 each, and other Securities, (as per princed lists at the office,) No. 46 Pinests, corner of William st.

at. correct William at

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will remove on the first of May next to the specious store No. 19 Namau,
between Pine and Cedursts, where in addition to entensive salesmenns, they will have a Picture Gallery unward of 90 feet in length.

The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-ST CAPTET STORK.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, cell at E. A. PETERSON & Co. a. No. 70 Canal-at: there you will findflapestry Velvet for 15 per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 94, (not painted), also a lerge stock of Threeply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeta, Bars, Mark, Oli Cloths, &c. &c., full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the city.

LADIES' SHOES FOR THE SPRING SEASON .- WITH-

LADIES SHOES FOR THE SPRING SEASON.—WITH-His & CO. of No. 55 Bleecker-st. have an unusually large assort ment of his beautiful and fashionable galeers, unanufactured ex-pressly for spring and sommer wear. The ladies who can appreci-tion articles of the make and quality of Witheas & Co 's should deal with the.

J. H. TOWNSEND

dealers in Dry Geode, Carpets
to their extensive stock of goo
bean bought at auction, they are securing at very low prices. Carpets
made and fitted in the best manner.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-s, 306 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. No. 261 GREENWICH-ST. - GREADON, of the above

number, has always in store a varied and elegant stock of transparent Window Shades, which are gotten up in the most superior style, and which, artistically speaking, cannot be excelled. They are sold at prices varying from 57 cents to \$10 and upward por air. Hisstock of Oils Cornices, Muslin and Curtain Materials are on the first quality. Are you in want of Oil Cloths or Paper Hang. ... at Call on Garason, as his prices are low.

Call on Garason, as his prices are low.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M.
PATRICK is the sole menufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gopyrin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross here the best Safes and Locks combined in the world.
Depot No. 112 Pearl at , one door below Maiden lane, formerly No.

Buckeye State.

LACE AND MUSIUS CURTAINS FROM AUGTION .-Kelty & Fraction, No. 233 Broadway and No. 54 Read-on hand 20.00 Lace and Masilia Certains, bought at an erest secritice, and will sell the same for the days of great -full 20 per cent less than the original cost of importa-casis for this is a rare opportunity. Aso, the largest Window Shades and Gilt Comices in the city, all of which

WORLD'S FAIR PREMICM FIRSD-108115S. As subscriber, to whem three Price Midels were a warded at the World Fair for the beat Primor for on would invite the attention of large topher very cleant assortment of \$1 to 71 octaves in over-rate of case, among others, the elegan Papier Marke and clausered of case among others, the elegan Papier Marke and clausered which are offered for sale at these which cannot fall to sait which are offered for sale at these which cannot fall to sait.

GROVESTERN & TAURION N. 5.55 Broadway, Adjoining St. Nichous Hotel 5,000 tiold-bordered and Transparent Window Shader

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIEM PLANO-FORTES - Tae

wholesale and retail at great kergalm at W. O. Irage's Window Shade, Paper Hanging and Curtain Emporium, Nos. 48 and 48 Pearlest, four deors from Challamest. Also Lace. Muvin and Damask Curtails, Gill Coroless, Bands, Pins. Loop holders. Oraper, Tassels, Blind and White Limna, Table Oil-Cloths. Compatition defied. Call and exemples. HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY WARE ARCADS-

-Large Besement Store, No. 126 Canal-et.-Housekeepers may here find every description of Wood, Willow, Britannia, ris and from Wares: Stops, Ciothee Herses, Wash Benches, Brushes, Mais, &c.

J. Kett. 2022.

\$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD.-In

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.-The undersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and parons that they are still to be found at the old stand. No. 435 Fearl at with a very extensive ascentiment of line Furniture, storewood and Mahoranz, well not fashionably made to which they invite attention. N. B.—Seilbels with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. Howk.

OAK HALL FOUND,
At Nos 84 and 85 Putton-st.
THE GLD STAND,
Clothing Warehouse
of WM H DE GROOT & SON.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS.-WATKINS, No.

"Singer's a song of sixpence, to fill his pockets with

His pretense that it's "for public good" is "all in your eye,"
Knowing which, "the public" will not run away in fright,
for his "the potents," like fine old dogs, are good to bark, but not
to bite.

His bombestic threats of lawswitz is another tune on the old fiddle,
One which he has often played "ante foremuch Diddle!
Go as a fix ourper's Bose on, whom he's "branked safe in law;"
They've found, at their own oset, that his noods were hards of
state.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASIRON.-The most milial and recharch contents of Gend's and Goys' Hoss and Gaps spring and summer sees. About the largest assortment of Goys in Caris in the city. The ladies are particularly invited to ex-the the large and supers stock of Sixts W Goods.

SPLENDID CARPETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION .-Just received two bundred pieces of Medallion center-piece Car gets with Horders; elegant new spring patterns of Royal Volveda Tarestry, Husses is Carpots, and magniferent means and putant regi-to match, at low crices at Hiram Anderson's, No. 29 Bowery. Wide awake! Look to your interest!! Don't pay too

high prices for your Carpets! Notice—Highest ANDERSON, No. 38 Bowers, is selling beautiful lagrain Carpets at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 16 Clothe I to 8 yards wice, at 3, 4, 5, 0, to 5, F. Fugitah Velesta at 10, 14, 15; and Tapestry Brussels at 8, 2, 10, 11. Call and see New Paper-New-York Weekly Leader, a mam-

SHAWLS-SHAWLS - LEADBEATER & GEE bave just provided a large essentiant of new spring Shawle which they will offer this manufeg at greatly reduced prince. No. 117 Books.

RIPPONS -- RIPPONS -- from auction, at half their

value. Landbeaten & Les are selling rich spring their cost to import. No 347 Broadway corner Leo ALEXANDER'S BEST SHEK GLOVES AT 372 CENTS
FER FAR. We will show this morning 500 dozen Alexander's Dest
SHE Gloves, white, black and colored, at 3) per pair. Alex, 100
degre, Le sie's Kid Gloves, at 30 cents per pair. Leanurater &
LEE, No. 587 Streseway, corner Leonarder. SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, MUSCELLANEOUS

BOGES and STAT-CREET, at wholeande, by

RIGGINS & KELLIGG.

Publishers, Blank Book Manufacturers, and dealers in foreign and
comeatic Stationery, No 88 John at, New York, Country merchants and hookestlers are invited to call and examine our large
stock, which will be soid as low for cash or approved credit as by
any house in the trade

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BUTTERS. epression of Spirits.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sanns. No. 100 Fulton-th. corer of William et.; and C. H. Ring, corner of John-st, and Broadway,
of by dealers of medicine everywhere.

net of Williamet, and C. H. Rive corner of John et and Broedway, and by dealers of mediting everywhere.

DESRLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS,

A CREATIN CORE FOR FRUEN AND AGUE.

This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity

tracting the attention of physicians and invance by the uniformity of its cutes.

To Never Fails, when Used as Directed.

Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chumbers, Chas. H. Rioz, corner Broschwey and John, C. V. Clickener & Co. No. 81 Barciay, W. D. Crombie, corner Roadway and 1th at t. E. Gulon, corner Bowery and Grand; J. W. Shedden, corner Sawery and 4th Guttween Rumsperger, No. 62 Oliver, and C. S. Hutchings, No. 141 West.

Ramsperger, pro-Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. Desettes, Agen-DYSPECTIC, KIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS. DASPERTIC, ASIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLANTS.

"Wear's SCHEIDMA REMAINTE CENSARYS, when takes in proper quantity as a clet drink, and especially at dinner, in found to be elected in most obstitute urstands, where the use of other constitute exempt it from the liability of injuring even the most impaired constitutions, characterized by such symptoms. Put up in quart and pint bottles.

For sale District, CLARK & Co., Nov. 165, 265 Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House.

House, No. 123 Broadway.
J. Mithurs, No. 123 Broadway.
Kirnsten, Present House
Delluc & Go., No. 861 Broadway. No. 250 4th av.
J. & J. Coddingoron, New-York Hotel and all the Drugglets in the
United State.

THE OLD LADY'S FUNERAL RIDE.-Mrs. Parting THE OLD LADY'S FUNERAL RIDE.—AITS. Parting ton's old man "stepped out," one day into elemity, as we all must, sooner or isler. Mrs. Duscuberry saked Mrs. P. for the particulars of her poor Faul's demise and burial. "Oh, Mrs. Duscuberry, poor Paul cited suddenly, and we buried him. He had a very awaid cough store he died, and tried all the doctors, cause he wanted to be cured. He never heard of Bayan's PULMONIC Warens, which give relief in ten minutes, and soon effect a cure; if he had, my poor cld man would now be soons with me, and free from all cough, cold, hoarseness, etc." Only 15 cents a box.
Sold by C. V. Clackwara & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New York and vicinity.

Great men passing away, but pleuty of great men coming on the stage of life Fedding's Russia Salve is great for our ing bruises scales, piles, cuts sorts, corns, b.c. 25 centrs boy. Sole by C. H. Rino, No. 128 Broadway; A. B. & D. Saynos Wholesale Agents; C. V. CLICKENER & Co. REDDING & Go., Boston, pro

TRUSSES.—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded o Maxon & Co., No. 2] Maiden-lane, for their radical core Trass, myerred silk and cotton clastic Ancie Socks Knee Cape and Stack-sa of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to riber for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

A Maiden fair, with curling hair, I asked, I asked, whence came her curls? "I lest them once," the maid replied; "but Barkers Tonique swed my pride. O, use it, all ye girls." Frice, Scents. Headquarters Barakers, 458 Breakers,

The hair, with duids, that the above fry.

Avoid the caustic preparations that shrivel and burn
the bair. Use nature's genial encodaneum, that produces in five
minutes any shade of brown, and softens instead of crashing the nair,
to other words, use Cairstapeao's Excelsion Dys. Sold and privately applied by the inventor and preprietor, at No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for April 29. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

I. EDITORIALS : The Extension of Slavery : The New No. brasks Bill; The Address on the Veto; The War, Gov. Davis; The Commerce of North and South; Cor. of the Inion; The Great Struggle; Railroad Iron and Railroad Bonds; The opinions of Washington; Col. Benton's Secech; Wares and Living in Cities; Ward's Island; Women and Printers, &c.
THE STATE OF EUROPE; Letter from Our Own Cor.

111 .. FRANCE Letter from Cur Own Correspondent.

IV. CALIFORNIA: Two Weeks Later Intelligence by the arrival of the armships Northern Light and Illinois.

V. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most completion own the most important events that have occurred an the try. United States, West Indias, South America, Europe, India and China.

VI. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Connecticat; Indiana. North Carolina.

North Carolina.

VII. XXXIIID CONGRESS: Speech of Mr. Thompson, [Ky. in the Senate, on the Homestand bill: Speech of Col Benton, in the House, on the Nebruaks bill.

Benton, in the House, on the Nebrasks bill.

VIII. THE PROHIBITIVE LAW AND THE GOVERNOR'S VETO: Address of the Senature and Mambers of the Assembly, who Voted for the Bill for the Suppression of Intemperance, to the People of the Sate of New York.

IX. LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PEOPLE: Letter from X.. THE ASPIRATIONS OF RUSSIA

XI...NEW PUBLICATIONS: Spirit Manifestitions Examined and Explained, by John Boyle Dols.

XII. NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
XIII. THE WEATHER AND CROPS.
XIV PROFESSIONAL XIII. TRE WEATHER AND CROPS.

XIV. PROSECUTION OF UNLICENSED RUMSELLERS.

XV. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News by Telegraph.

AVI. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XVII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Sock,
Grain, Provision and Cattle Market. Very funy and specially reported for The Tribane.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the
Counting Recent the morning. Price, Greens.

State Captes, St. 182 copies. \$12.50; twenty captes, \$5.;
the captes, \$5.; ten copies. \$12.50; twenty captes, (to one adbase, \$2.50.

Omo .- The bill which had passed the Senate of Ohio, (18 to 11.) considerably interfering with the "in-"alienable right" of rumselers to make gain of their neighbors frailties and view, has been indefinitely postpened in the House, by a vote of 31 to 22. So there will be no check this year to the flood of Intemperator in the

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854

Advertisments for The Tribuse of Monday ought to be sent in before 0 o'clock on Say relay evening

The Tribune for Europe We shall issue TDIS MORNING an Edition of THE SERI WEEKLY THEST ST, for circulation in Europe. It will centain all the late. News up to the time of going to press Single copier, in wrappers, ready to mailing, can be had at the desk. Priv - Six Cents. The steamship Arctic sells from this per r Liverpool To Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and advertigements for THE NEW YORK RIEUSE can be left with the following Agents: Lospon-Mr. W Toomse, Nos 19 and 21 Catharinetreet, Strand

Pants-Mr Etourpeau No. 30, Rue St. Marc

The Senate was not in ession yesteria; having sejourned from Thursday afternoon till Money morn-

The House of Representatives at an early hour resumed the consideration of Mr. BENNETT'S Land bid, which was considered until the expiration of the morning hour The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, when personal explanations took place between Mr Gropings of Ohio and Mr. SMITH of Va. Mr. SAPP of Ohio then made a speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in opposition generally to the Nebracks bill when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

THE ACQUITTAL OF WARD.

Kentucky has taken a step in advance of her illustrious mother. The Old Dominion has not yet got beyord the imprisonment of school-teachers, while in Kentucky they are shot dead in their school-rooms and a Jury returns a verdict of rightly served. The correction of a cion of the Chivalry for a breach of school regulations was the provocation, on the strength of which two proffers of said con arm the selves with two loaded postels and a kuife, stalk into the schoolroom and there in-ult the teacher in the presence of his scholars with tout, abusive to guage repel all his patient and mild requests to be permitted to explain. brand him as a lac, and upon his manifesting indignation at this crowning outrage, shoot him down with a pi-tol pressed into his breast and walk away leaving him weltering in his blood; and a Kentucky Jury says it is all right-what business had the poor wretch to be a schoolmaster in a State where the rich and evrong live in luxury on the stolen labor of the poor and ignorant? His trade is a dangerous one, and the nuisance may be summarily abated. Had a schoolmaster burst in upon one of the sons of the Chivalry, as Ward did upon Busler, and treated bim exactly as the former did the latter he might have thought himself lucky indeed if he were permitted to have a trial and be decoronely bung according to law. The probability is that he would have been strong up to the limb of some convenient tree within an hour after his crime. But Chivalry deliberately arms itself and kills a schoolmaster, whose utmost possible offense was an error of judgment in the government of his school, and a Kennucky Jury justifies the deed!

The theory of the law is that hanging even for murder deters the evil-minded from the commission of that erime. The fact is that not more than one maderer in four is actually hung in States where blood for blood is the law, and there are no scruples avowed as to its execution. In this City, we have recently had a verdict of manelungater in the second degree recorded. and a consequent sentence of seven years' imprisonment, in a case of most outrageous murder. We do not believe the aggregate of punishment for homicide is so great as it would be if our laws abstained entirely from the taking of human life.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

We have now in the States of the North more than seven cen millions of people, and if we should add thereto the population of the British Provinces, the sum would be nearly twenty millions Annexation of those provinces can never take place while we continue so busily occupied in extending the area of Slavery, to which the people of Canada are so muca opposed. They tell us frankly, in the larguage of The Toronto Colonist, that they will make no connection with us-"that will empower the slave-driver to make Canada a hunting ground. Huthan fiesh and blood shall never be battered in Canada like the beasts of the field. The bay-ing of the bloodhounds shall never echo in our woods. If Mitchel wants a plantation of fat negroes to flog, he will have to seek it in some other place than Canada. If Can-ada ever becomes a State of the Union, it will not be until its soil is socked in blood.

Let the South realize its menace and depart in peace. and this difficulty will have no existence, while the advantages of union would be so great to the Provinces that, were the hindrance of Slavery removed, sanexation would follow as a necessary consequence.

What then, would be the real loss resulting from a secession by the South with a view to carry out its now (avorite project of a great slave republic, embracing some of the slave States. Cuba, Brazil and perhaps Hayti, if her people could be reenslaved! We should lose the companionship of five millions of white men who give seven millions of votes, and thereby deprive the whole free people of the North of all control over their own actions, while taxing them hundreds of millions for the purchase and protection of territory sufficient to enable themselves to hold the reins of government. We should, on the other hand, gain a con nection with two and a half millions of free people who sell their own labor, and therefore desire that "the "hireling" should be largely paid. We should lose a connection with five millions who differ from us in all our modes of thought in regard to the rights of man. and gain a connection with half that number who agree with us in reference to that important subject. We should lose a connection with men who look only to exhausting their land and then abandoning it, and gain one in which every man is cultivating his own homestead, and therefore desirous of improving it for the benefit of himself his wife and his children, and ready to unite with us in every measure tending to that result. We should lose a connection with a dead body and gain one with a living man.

Further than this, after the South had left, the North,

by pursuing a policy tending to elevate the laborer, by diversifying employment, and thus increasing the demand for labor, would attract twice the number of immigrants we now receive, and would thus add so enormously to our numbers and our wealth, that we hesitate not to express our full belief that, in twenty years from this date, it would be richer and more populous than will be our present Union, if it be so long continued. Stronger it would certainly be, for Slavery is an element of weakness. More respectable it would certainly be, for we cannot command the respect of the world while appearing everywhere as the advocates of Slavery, and the executors of the Fugitive Slavelaw. More moral would it be, for we should not covet the lands of our neighbor, any more than we desire to convert himself into a chattel. Examine the matter, therefore, as we may, the balance of profit and loss seems to us to be in favor of permitting our Southern friends to exercise their own judgment as to the time, manner, and extent, of secession. The Charleston Evening News thus states the question:

Charteston Exeming News thus states the question:

"It is vain to disguise it, the great issue of our day in this country is, Slavery or no Slavery. The present phase of that issue is, the extension or non-extension of the institution, the foundations of which are broad and solid in our midst. Whatever the general measure—whatever the political combinations—whatever the party movement—whatever the scrien of sections at Washington, the one single, dominant and pervading idea, solving all leading questions, insinuating itself into every polity, drawing the horoscopes of all sevirants, serving as a lever or chiptern

and reason—of organism and men—of interests and efforts, it has become per se, political destiny—why not meet it! It centrols the North, it controls the South—it preciades escape. It is at last and simply a question between the South and the remainder of the Union, as sections and as people. All efforts to give it other divisions, to solve it by considerations other than those which pertain to thom in their field character and fats, to diver it, to confound it with objects and designs of a general nature, are rendered futile. It has to be determined by these real parties, by their action in their character as section—inchoate countries."

Such are the parties to this great question of the cu largement or contraction of the freedom of man -" sections-incheate countries" How soon they will become really different countries-exemies to war, and in peace friends-depends upon the South, which has for thirty years threatened dissolution and has thus far been conciliated only by the concession of almost unlimited power to buy land and create poor slave States with small population as offsets to large, populous and wealthy free States at the North. The cup of conciliation seems now, however, to take been drained; and if the Missouri Compromise he now repealed, even the dregs will searcely we think be found at its bottom. That the monarous Nebraska bill can be come a law we do not now believe, nor do we believe that Southern gentlemen will generally be found advocating such an extraordinary violation of faith; but should they be so found, and should the failure of this new attenue at the colorgement of slave territory and extension of slave power be followed by a determination on the part of the South to insist on their right of secession, why, the only reply that should be made is that of Senator Pessenden: " they need not put it off a cay on our account."

## SLAVERY REASONING.

The Savannah Georgian is exercised in mind by the case of a runaway slave named Burrell recently besten to death by his master James A. Hobson, in the Georan County of Thomas It says :

gian County of Thomas—It says:

"We confess that we can hardly conceive of a more grievous cutrage than that here reported. Upon conviction, no punishment known to the law is too severe for the author of a crime of such enormity. The cold blooded atrocity, the utter absence of all manliness, involved in the whipping of a helpless, unresisting slave until death conses; what language can adequately characterize an act at once so cruel and so cowardly? It behooves the Southern States, as they would save from infamy their character, and from destruction an institution whose over throw would be their ruip, to provent the regetition of such outrages by summary punishment of their perpetrators."

So far well: But The Georgian insists on the very obvious truth that there are other murderers beside slave holders. It discovers a case occurring in this City of a wife (Mary Anna Spencer) murdered (as is presumed) by her husband; and it insists that if the former atrocity proves Slavery an evil the latter proves Marriage to be equally vicious. But let us quote The Georgian's

to be equally vicious. But let us quote The Georgian's logic without curtailment—as follows:

"Now, while beating a slave to death by his master deserves all that we have said in denunciation of it, few will contend that it is a crime more monstrousin enormity than beating a wife to death by her husband. Yet how different these outrages in the eyes of northern abolitionism, and what conclusions do they deduce from the one, while silent in relation to the other? The number of a slave by a brutal master (they argue) proves slavery to be a fearful sin. Does, then, the marker is smith? If, then, we are to abolish slavery because one master in ten thousand markers his slave, must not the marriage relation be abolished because one husband in the same number markers his wife?

"But perhaps we shell be tild that some of the abolitionists have discovered the Marriage relation is a grievous wrong, and are making war uponit, only less vigorous than upon Slavery. That is true. But with such it were vain to reason; though, to do them justice, their action seems to possess a logical consistency with their principles, to which those can lay no claim, who, while they denounce the institution of Slavery, for the reason that in varo in stances the master abuses his servant, yet hold the Marriage relation sacred, in the face of the constantly recurring excess of wives abused by their husbands.

"Our creed is that there are evils incidental to both relations but that neither Marriage can be prohibited in the North, nor Slavery abolished in the South, without more enormous evils than these which grow out of either of these heaven sanctioned institutions."

\*\*Remarks\*\*—tile who undertakes to run a parallel. egie without curtailment-a: follows:

Remarks.-- He who undertakes to run a parallel must be very careful that the two lines maintain a proper relation to each other. We take the facts as undoubted and agree with The Georgian that it is even were eriminal to murder a wife than a slave. We scree also that the naked fact that a murder was committed in each case does not prove Slavery immoral any more than Marriage. And yet, while we agree with our cotemporary that Marriage is necessary, beneficent, "heaven-sanctioned," in spite of the abuses sometimes perpetrated under its shelter, we cannot think his parallel holds good,—for these reasons:

1. Slavery arms the master with despotic power over his stare. No matter how dire may be the cruelty of the former, the latter is divested of all right to resist. If the master were busily knocking down his slave with a pitchfork, and it were morelly certain that the latter could not survive five minutes more of this discipline, the law which professes to protect the slave's life would still deny him any right to resist, or even to run. The law of Slavery binds the slave hand and foot and thus lass him helpless at the feet of a brutal and phrenzied master; and if the latter grossly abuses the power thus conferred on him-as it is morally certain that some mosters will—then the law is clearly an accomplice of the doer of the wrong-is accessory be-

2. The law of Slavery interposes direct obstacles to the onviction of the master who kills his slave He is armed with the consciousness that he may kill any one of his slaves in the presence of all the rest, and yet, if he has taken care that no white person be present, the master capes conviction for the want of competent testimo-It is but a few days since a case of such escape was reported in Southern papers. Now we hold that there is no possible necessity for this monstrous wrong that slaveholding Judges and Juries might safely be trusted to give no undue weight to slave testimony against a master. Here again we see the law of slave y making itself wantonly the accomplice in advance of he slaveholders' crimes.

Now, while we hold to Marriage as a Divine ordinance, of world-wide necessity and lasting obligation, we yet insist that, if there be any laws or usages with respect to married persons which give the husband bsolute, despotic power over his wife, forbidding her to resist his violence or brutality in any case, and disqualifying other wives for giving legal testimony gainst him in case even of their seeing him murder her, then such laws are inhuman, diabolic, crimeinciting, and ought instantly to be repealed. Does The Georgian dissent from this position

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE. We announce with no common satisfaction the fact

that a majority of the Directors of the World's Exhibition of Art and Industry have decided to reduce the price of admission to the Crystal Palace o one uniform rate of Twenty-five Cents. A minority dissented, under the apprehension that the concern can never be made remunerative to the stockholders at that rate; but we trust a single week's experience of the reduced price will serve to dissipate their fears and secure their cordial acquiescence in the change. If the People will make the Exhibition their own-will recognize the Crystal Palace as created and continued for their instruction and benefit-as the Central repository for America of the trophies of peaceful and beneficent achievement in Art and Invention-we cannot doubt that the Exhibition will prove successful in a pecuniary view, as it cannot fail of being in every other. We appeal, then, to the Mechanics and Working Men of our City-to the Merchants and all interested

in her Trade and Manufactures-to the Mechanics and Laborers also of our sister cities within easy reach of us-to countenance and uphold the new resolution, and the enterprise generally, by their presence at the Remanguration on Thursday next. Let all who can horoscopes of all apprants, serving as a lever of falleram the for every interest, class or individuality—a sert of directing fatality, is that master issue. As, in despite of right present in the evening. The London Exhibition had spare the time attend during the day, and let those

often Fifty Thousand persons present at once, and our Palace, though smaller, may accommodate and interest at least Thirty Thousand. Let us all resolve, then, that THE EXHIBITION SHALL BE SUSTAINED on the chesp and popular basis now determined on, and that. as an earnest of our resolution, the exercises of Thursday text shall be honored by an attendance weh as has never yet been equaled in this country.

## THE SHIPPING OF ENGLAND.

During the year 1853 there were built and registered in the United Kingdom 645 sailing vessels of a collective burden of 154 956 tuns, and 153 steamers with a tunnage of 48.215, waking the total aggregate of shipbuilding during the year of 203,171 tuns. This is independent of the vessels built in the Colonies.

A striking fact in the ship-building of the United Kingdom is the rapid increase of iron ships. Of the 153 steamers built last year 117 were of iron. Of the sailing vessels 10 were built of iron, averaging 857 tuns each. On the Clyde, which is one of the finest shipyards in Great Britain more than half the ressels now on the stocks are of iron. The returns for the coming year and for future years are thus likely to show a great increase of iron sailing vessels. As timber grows more and more scarce, it is probable that sailing vessels of iron will become as common in England as iron steamers already appear to be. As yet no discrimination is made in our returns of

ship-building between iron and wooden vessels. But comparatively little from is used, however, among us. Our sailing ships and our steamers are almost universally constructed of wood In England the iron ship is constructed at a less cost that that of wood. Here we presume it would be otherwise. If our Goverament were but wise enough to develop the iron manufacture the results would soon manifest themselves in our mark e in the same way as now in England. The ron ship has not yet been thoroughly tested, but so for as experience goes the results have been most encouraging The ship Three Bells lately at this port from the memorable voyage in which she rescued the passengers of the San Francisco, was an iron ship of between five and six years old. Clyde built perfectly tight in her beams from the day she was launche I, and apparently as good as ever

The returns published indicate that our shipbuilding is rapidly surpassing that of Great Britain. Over 350 000 tuns of shipping were built in the Unite States in 1852, and a still greater amount in 1853. At present the aggregate amount of tunnage owned by each of the two countries does not materially vary The rapid strides our mercantile marine has made since 1847 have closed up the great gap then existing in the relative proportions of shipping owned by the two countries, until it now appear probable that within ten years the American flag will cover more vessels than the flags of all other nations together. If we cannot bonst as many ships of War as Great Britain we can at least boost as many ships of Peace.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Senate of this State (elected in good part by the Legislature, not by the People,) has so modified the Temperance bil which had passed the House as to make all the penalties of Liquor salling apply to the sale of adulterated and impure Liquors only! The final vote of the Senate on this proposition (which had once been rejected stood 17 to 15-8 absent. We do not be li-ve the House will concur; but it is quite probable that no bill can be framed at this Session on which the two Houses will unite. They expect to adjourn to day.

THE VETO MESSAGE of Gov. Seymour on the Liquer Prohibition bili has been neatly published by a firm of enter; rising 'Importers of Wines and Brandies' in our City, with their business Card at the head of it, and is thus destined to obtain a very wide circulation. It is safe to presume that the logic of the document is as satisfactory to he dealers as the taste of their liquor is to their cust mers

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disjatch to The N Y Tribune WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28, 1854. The Government has received information from Spain. The Spanish Government condemos the Pezuela, the Captain General at Havana, for seizing the Black Warrior, and directs that immediate reparation be made. It is expected that the President will veto Miss Dix's bill on Monday. The reported success of Santa Anna over Alvarez is very

vexations to the Garay folks There is considerable excitement here to day in political circles relative to the refusal of the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the Gadsden Treaty. The anxiety is to ascertain whether the discussion tion between the Executive and Ward, Hargous, and others, as a reason why the Senate should withhold the proceedings from publication or whether the object is to niure Gen SHIELDS by refusing him an opportunity to gain laurels, which the publication of his speech would entitle him to

Mr. Sidney Webster, the President's private Secretary, left here this evening for the North on important business connected with the Administration.

XXXIIId CONGRESS .... FIRST SESSION

[Having failed to receive our usual Congressional telegraphic re-port of Thursday's proceedings, we make the full owing synopsis Weshington papers ! SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Thursday April 27, 1854
On motion by Mr. HUNTER the Senate resumed, as in
committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Indian

Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEBASTIAN submitted several amendments from mmittee on Indian Affairs, which were severall

agreed to.

Mr. TOOMBS, by the direction of the same Committee. Mr TOOMBS, by the direction of the same Committee, submitted an amendment appropriating \$350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the persons who suffered from spoliations committed by the Creek Indians in 1836 and 1837. After considerable debate the amendment was decided to be out of order.

Mr. RUSK moved an amendment providing for the payment of per capita to certain Cherokees accidentally omitted in their census, and appropriating \$5,000 for that purpose.

Mr. PRATT raised the question of order, that this

amendment was as properly a private claim as the last.
The PRESIDING OFFICER ruled the amendment to out of order.
Mr. RUSK appealed, and a debate ensued, involving a comperison between the two amendments.

The decision of the Chair was overrule 1—Yeas 13,

Nays 19.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. COOPER proposed an amendment for the payment
of the claim of Andrew Taylor, which Mr. Sebastian stated
to have been ruled by the Senate not to be a private

After an explanation of the amendment by Mr. COOPER. Mr. CHASE raised the question that it was a private claim.

Mr. BADGER suggested that the rule, instead of pre-venting, had caused so much debate that it should be re-rested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER ruled the amendment not

o be in order.

From which decison Mr. COOPER appealed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday next The Senate then adjourned until M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 37, 1854.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) addressed the Committee of the Whole in relation to the bill for organizing the Ferritories of Nebraska and Kansas. He asked how it was that gentlemen from the same section of the country as himself were found in opposition to this measure? and how it was that gentlemen had hurried into the debate before the bill was taken up to manifest that opposition? With what that gentlemen had hurried into the debate before the bill was taken up to manifest that opposition? With what sort of expectation was it to have been anticipated by the country that gentlemen from that section of the Union, interested in this question, would have opposed this bill? Nothing was better calculated to excite his surprise and provoke his astonishment. He was particularly astonished at the remarks of the gentleman from Louisiana. (Mr. Hunt.) and of the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Cullum) The very first act in which Slavery was ever recognized was an act passed in the Virginia Legislature in 1660; and that act was to punish English servents for running away with negroes. ish English servents for running away with negroes. He mentioned this to show the manner in which Slavery came into this country. It came in in the same way as cettle and other property were imported by the Puritans at Plymouth Rock. He wished to call attention to the fact that the first legislation at this subject did you convention. on this subject did not engender ill will among the prov-inces up to the time of the Revolution, although Slavery existed in every province. And although there as now

regulation in reference to fugitive slaves among them, yet legulation in reference to fugitive slaves among them, yet the provinces me wed on in their career without any strik among them on this subject, and in that day there was an difficulty about rendering to their masters the property that might be taken from them. From the close of the Revolution until 1818, all was peace and kinaines and brotherly love. Here and there was a fanatic and a position, but these did not even disturb the general sorters of society. The element of discord was introduced in the year 1819, on the application of the State of Miss and the year 1819, on the application of the State of Miss and the year 1819, and the tellon. And what was the consequence? The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Benton] had said the other day that ever slove, there had been popus, but he [Mr. Smith] said there had been no peace from that period. Did they not all know that a distinguished nan [Jehn Quincy Adams) slepped down from the chief nagistracy and sgitated this question, saving, sooner than stop agitation he would see five millions of southern hearths drenched in blood? and did not the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) say that it was lawful, in effect, for the alayes of the South to slay the wives and children of their masters?

Mr. SMITH.—Sent you back with a diminished major of two thousand, and ever since you have been alread

with your consent.

He repeated that up to 1818 there was peace on the slavery question, and since that time discord and distrac-

Mr. S. then proceeded to reply to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Benton,) contending that it was not a historical fact that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was inposed by the South on the North, and denying that it was a solemn compact. He likewise alluded to the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Benton) in 1832, in which that gentleman said the Compromise of 1820 was buried, although he had remarked on Tuesday last that he came into Congress upon it, and there he meant is scand as long as he lived.

Consent was given, and Mr GIDDINGS was about to proceed with his explana

Mr. GIDDINGS said he would prefer that the gentle man should be present, and as would therefore defer hi explanation on condition that the floor would be accorde

man should be present, and ac would therefore defer his explanation on condition that the flore would be accorded him to-morrow for the purpose, as he said his remarks would not be in reply to the arguments of the gentleman but sime, to set right what was purely personal in relation to hineself. [Cries of "Certainly.]

Mr. HUGHES next obtained the floor. It had not been his intention to address the Committee on this subject, but he found that it had assumed such a position of importance that he could not do justice to himser and his constituency without rations his voice against the repeates the Missouri Compromise. He was no abolitioniat, and he entertained the highest esteem for the Democratic party, but he could not silently sit by and see a vast extent of territory which had been dedicated "torever" to freedom, haid open to the degrading influence of slavery, without joining his voice with that of his constituents in profess against that violation of faith. It was proposed, too, to do this under the pretext of "popular soversigat" ty —"the right of self-government." It meant the right one man to ebslave his fellow man, which he haid was inconsistent in a country like this, which boarded of itself as a land of equal rights—a land of free-iom.

Mr. OLIVER of Missouri was understood to have he floor, when

Washington, Friday, April 18, 1834, a resumed the consideration of the bill grad

ing the lands among all members of the confederacy according to federal representation—this would be considered.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) rose to a personal explanation This was the signal for the gentleman to crawl around him. After having accessed Mr. Smith of animitigated mishim. After having accessed Mr. Smith of annaling steel mis-representation concerning John Quincy Adams, and de-fended the character of the deceased statesman, saying his fame. feinded the character of the decessed statesman, saying his fame was beyond the puny arm of his assistant, he proceeded to reply to the following expression used by Mr. Smith, uttered yesterday: "Who does not know the genuter them from Ohio, when I was in Congress some years ago, offered a resolution in effect asserting slaves have the right to slay the wives and children of their masters. For this the gentleman was rebuised by the House and retired to his constituents, but after having been returned was afraid to continue his experiments. It would be recollected that in 1812, during the administration of John "retired to his constituents, but after having been returned "was afraid to continue his experiments. It would be recollected that in 1842, during the administration of John Tyler, a demand was made by this Government for compensation in dollars and cents for blood, muscles, bones and nerves of certain persons on the Creole, which sailed from Richmond for New Orleans, but which was driven by stress of weather into a British port, where the slaves were liberated. Seeing that an attempt was made to in which the Government in the traffic in human flesh, which

Mr. GIDDINGS replied it did not matter, the

stands; and he could prove this by going back to design for hundreds of years. It was for a secring this principle that he was censured by the House, not because what d asserted was untrue. PERKINS said the decision in Louisiana was not

lest all power over him.

Mr. GIDDINGS—The gentleman is mistaken, I understand better than he does. A girl was freed by being taken

Mr. GIDDINGS—The gentierant is mistaken, I dissert stand better than he does. A girl was freed by being taken to France.

Mr. PERKINS—That is a free State.

Mr. GIDDINGS—No, it is an empire. [Laughter.] He then refuted the charge of Mr. Smith, that after receiving the rebuke of the House he was returned by a daminished majority, and said the gentleman had forgotten his place. He was not on a plantation here, with whip in hand, flourishing it over the shoulders of slaves. His (Giddings's) constituents had indorsed him for tweaty years. Of the two hundred and twenty members at the commencement of that period, he only was a spared mosument. The gentleman from Virginia at the end of the Congress that passed the censure disappeared, and after ten years repose, had been thrown up by the political storm of 1852, bright as ever, and he was now the whipper in of the Administration. [Laughter.] With jockey-cap and in full dress and spurs, he undertakes to drive every man right up to the line, saying, "Go it." [Renewed laughter.] He vindicated himself from the charge that he had failed to repeat his experiments, quoting from former speeches to show that during every Congress he had not releaved in his fearless abolition expressions. He challenged Mr. Smith to maintain his position, and said eithet the gentleman had fabricated misrepresentations out of his sterile brain, and had plunged in the mire of false-hoods.

Mr. TAYLOR (Tenn.) wished to ask the Chair a question and some context of the chair a question of the chair and the chair a question of the chair and the chair a

in order? [Cries of "Go on" "Go on!

Mr. GIDDINGS said that he had nothing to say. He might stand here till to morrow and he could not command language to reach the gentleman of Virginia.

Mr. SMITH obtained general consent to reply. The cowd around Mr. Giddings now shifted to the immediate vicinity of Mr. Smith. Much confeasion during this moving process. Quiet at last restored.

Mr. SMITH said the gentleman from Ohio had exhausted the vocabulary of vulgarity, and had shown that his trade of defamation and scandal was not learned from association with gentlemen, but with free negroes. Having repeated what he said yesterday, he remarked that he had referred to Mr. Adams and Mr. Gidding as illustrations of the abolition spirit, and had no occasion of design to misrepresent them. Farliamentary courtesy required him to say the honorable gentleman, but he mean it using this term to refer to the member from Ohio. As to John Quincy Adams, he declared in debate on the 23d of February, 1845: "Let abolition come even at the expense of the entire slaveholding section of this Union. This was an outrage on every element of humanity, and was moral treason to the Constitution of the Republic. The sentiment finds a response only in the bosin of the unember from Ohio, who, though professing good nature, has shown the manigarly of a countrily find. When the member, the House having censured him, was about to go home, he went round bid.

their masters!
Mr. GIDDINGS said the gentleman misrepresented
m. He had never alluded to the wives and children o him. He had never alluded to the wives and children of the slave owner.

Mr. SMITH replied, it was because that would have been insufferable and that the gentleman, for the resolu-tion he introduced on that occasion, was made to refire from his seet, and received the rebuke of the people.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that the rebuke seat him

ity of two thousand, and ever since for as to repeat the experiment.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the majority was increased.

Mr. SMITH rejited that the gentleman's majority was four thousand, but he came back, after having been at pelled, with only two thousand. The gentleman, too, had the face to ask the House to repeal the resolution which expelled him, but, instead of doing this, there was a general laugh.

Mr. GIDDINGS—The proposition was not made by me.

Mr. SMITH—But by your colleague, and I presume with your consent.

and as long as he lived.

After some interruption from
Mr. CULLOM, disputing the statements of Mr. S. in
reference to the position of Mr. Clay to which
Mr. SMITH replied, the hour having expired.
Mr. BARRY took the floor. He argued that the Missioni Compromise was unconstitutional, and advocated its repeal. In the course of his speech, Mr. B. explained that he was opposed to the Badger provise, but did not intend to make this an excuse for opposing or obstructing the progress of the bill. He would vote for the bill even if that provise were retained, and was prepared to support the measure to the full extent of his ability, as calculated to promete justice, harmony and peace in the courty. the measure to promote justice, harmony and peace in the convery Mr. GIDDINGS asked the unanimous consent of the Committee to make a personal explanation in reference to what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, Mr.

tion, when Mr. BAYLY (Va.) said that his colleague (Mr. Smith) was not in the House, and perhaps it would be better if the gentleman from Ohio would defer his explanation until

floor, when The Committee rose, and the House adjournel at

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands to the several States for internal improvement and educational purposes.

Mr. ROGERS spoke throughout the morning hour in favor of the bill. In his judgment gross injustice had been done to the old States, therefore he was for distributing the lands among all members of the confederacy as-

onal and just. The House then went into Committee, nominally on the

were liberated. Seeing that an attempt was made to in volve this Government in the traffic in human flesh, which was held in detestation in the North, he offered resolutions, the gist of which was that slaves when taken without the jurisdiction of slave laws became free under a law of nature, and have a right to assert their freedom wherever they may be. There is not a State the Courts of which have not proclaimed this doctrine. It was so in Louisians. Mr. PERKINS (La.) said such was the practical decision under the Louisiana law, but since the Abolition excitement commenced the law is directly the reverse of this.

to the effect of the gentleman's resolutions. It was that a slave being voluntarily carried into a free State the owner

Mr. TAYLOR (Tenn.) wished to ask the Chair a ques tion He believed in the freedom of speech, but was taught to believe that in a deliberative body of this sort that were governed by rules of decorum. Was the gentleman in order? [Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"]

Mr. GIDDINGS said that he had nothing to say. He